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REVIEW

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BRITISH NATION.

Tuesday, October 14. 1707.

HE Campaigns abroad begin to draw to a Close; Fighting and Killing is a coming to a Conclusion, and the poor Soldiers will get a Recess for this Year. In Flanders, I have had the ill Fortune to be a true Prophet, there has been no Fighting, nor is there like to be any there this Year; and had our Army there been 20000 Men less, we had done happily, and that 20000 Men might have done brave things in other Places, where they have been forely wanted: It was very plain in the Beginning of the Year, they would not fight, it was not their Business to fight, it was not their Interest; I know, the Hopes of forcing them to it has kept our Armies together there, but I must own, I never saw any Hopes of it from the Reginning of the Campaign; I know, 'tis not

an easie thing to force 50000 Men to fight, whether they will or no, and 'cis apparent, that as much as we are us'd to despite the French, yet we have not been able, either to force them to a Battle, or to form any Siege, nor so much as to take one Town from them—

Nor is this owing to any Deficiency, either in the Army, or Generals on our fide; but to the unhappy Situation of the Country, and the defenceless Posture of Brussels, Lovain, Ghent, Bruges, Malines, Antwerp, &c. which, had we perfissed in the Design to push into Artois, and the French Conquests, would have immediately have fallen a Prey to the Enemy.

All I regret in this, is, That we did not frand on the Defensive here, rather than the French, and so dividing our Forces, make

fome Attempt elsewhere, in which we might more sensibly have push'd the French Power, and pinch'd them with more Advantage, than we could do here; but 'tis now too late for this Year, so That Part of the

Campaign I take to be over.

On the Rbine, the Campaign is in all Probabillity at an End alfo ; and the Elector of Hannover, who is arriv'd in the Army, is fo sensible of the weak Condition of the German Army, and of their being unfit for Action, that he is so far from offering to attack the French, that he applies himfelf, as to the principal thing before him, to Entrenching, Fortifying, and Drawing Lines, in order to prevent the French attacking them: Nor do I see any Prospect on that side, of driving the French back again ever the Rhine this Winter; for the French being Bill superiour in Number there, and our Troops on that fide not the best in Europe, they are too wife to give you Possession again of the Passes at Bhule, or Opportunity to rebuild the Lines at Stalboffem. The Strength of those Lines, and the Care Prince Lewis of Baden always took to defend them, was always like a Back-Door bolted, by which the Empire was secur'd, and the French kept out; and now they have got that Door open'd, they will not let it be shut again, if they can help it --- But will fecure both Winter Quarters and Contributions in the Empire for this Year - And thus the Empire is like to smart fill for their supine Negligence; and if it will but rouze them at last to their own Defence, 'tis a good Cure wrought, and let the French be the Doctors; when they are awake, they will remedy it, at present the Physick must have some time to work, and make them fick.

Again, in *Piedmont* the Campaign feems over; the Confederates, disappointed in their Delign against *Iboulen*, are suffer recruiting their Troops, repairing their Losses, and putting themselves in a Posture for another Season, and seem to be laying aside the Thoughts of any farther Attempt. They have made a Losse Game Voyage, and they are not so forward to attempt another, as we hoped they would be; but priaci-

pally from the Necessity they seem to be in, of sending Assistance to Niples and Catalognia, which when they have done, they will be too weak for any suture Assion for this Season.

In two Places only the Expectation of Action remains, and that is in Italy; and Spain; the Conquest of Naples, which we flatter'd out felves, was over, appears not fo compleat, as we hop'd it was; the Duke of Asiri on the fide of the Abruggo has about 4000 Men with him, fays our fide, 8000 lays the Enemy, and he adheres to the Enemy, fortifies Pifcara, and feveral other Places on the Coast of Calabria; keeps his Communication with the Sea open, by which he receives Succours from Sicily, and expects more from France; the Vicerov. for King Phillip does the like at Gaeta, and the Germans, notwithstanding their sudden Conquett of the Capital City, and the Revolution of the common People there, leein not to be in a Condition to attack either Guera or Pifcara, and already begin to fend for more Troops, tho' we all know, they have not loft to Men by the Sword in the whole At-

And what is the Reason of all this, but the usual III-Management of the Germans, even the same by which they exasperated the Bavarians, when they had gotten Possession of them; where instead of making the People they were to govern, easie, and naturalize them to their new Masters, they fell to all Manner of Oppressions and intollerable Vexations, and made the poor Countrymen

weary of their new Lords?

'Tis true, we do not hear of any Oppressions yet in Naples by establish'd Taxes, because the People were to the last Degree exacted on before; but we find their old Gabells, which they hoped to be reliev'd from, not taken away, and the Nobility not pleas'd; the great Men falling out with one another, and all firiving to put the People out of Conceit with their new Lords. We find the Joy of their first Revolution abated, and the Mob less pleas'd with their new Masters, than we heard they were at first.

The Disappointment at Thoulon has also its Inducaces here, and makes the Partisans of King Phillip shew themselves with more Forwardness. They expect, the Confederate Fleet cannot winter there, and in their Turn the French may peep out, and have Time to relieve them: And these are no small Reasons, why they should send for more Troops to compleat their Conquests in Time, before the French may come to the Relief of their Friends; and indeed, since they have begun their unhappy. Enterprize, it behaves them to maintain it, whatever it cost; it has been a dear Bargain already, and must not be let go again.

Nor will it be kept but by Force; the Voice of the Mob is not to be depended upon; they are one Way to day, and another to morrow; the fluctuating Nobility, there especially, are like them too, having every Man's separate Interest and private Fortunes to secure and raise; every one that is not fully gratify'd, turns Malecontent, and syes

in the Face of the State.

We need not go far from home for Inflances of this Kind, when we had here not long fince Numbers of People, who treated King William with the very same thing, gave him the Shout and the Curse, the Hiss and the Huzzi, the Hosannah and the Crucifie, almost all in a Breath; to day their Saviour, to morrow the Dutch Man; to day their Hero, to morrow their Nero 1 now invite him as their Deliverer, then expulse him as their invader; to day he is of the Royal Race and next of Blood, to morrow a Stranger; to day the Panegyrick, to morrow the Forreigners, A Satyr. Think it not firange, if it should be so in Naples, and therefore the Germans do well in fending for more Forces.

And thus I have given you a short State of the War in Europe, the Assured Spain compleate it, there the Campaign is but now beginning; if King Charles can maintain his Ground there now, if he can but hold his own this Autumn Campaign, we must own, he does all that can be asked of him, and he will quite alter the Scene of Affairs there; for doubtless by another Campaign he will be powerfully relieved. The

brave Earl of Galloway has shewn bimself to be, what all the World knew him to be, an Expert, Wife, as well as Daring General; nor has all the Discouragements he has met with, no nor his battered Person, lessen'd his waking Diligence in the Desence of his Charge; He has lost one Arm and one Eye for this Spanish Cause, and yet you find him at the Head of every Action; and even in this Weakness of his Assairs, he bid sair the other day for surprizing the Duke of Orleans, and all his Cayalry, and giving a new Turn by it to the State of things there.

He has against him, by the Accounts, 70 Battalions and 60 Squadrons on one side, under the Duke of Orleans and the Duke of Berwick; and 30 Battalions and 15 Squadrons on the side of Ronsilion, under the Duke de Noailles; He has a Body of 6000 Horse and Dragoons, indeed of good Troops, but for his Isnaotry, he cannot bring 8000 Men into the Field, the Garrison of Lerida, Tortofa, Giron, and Barcelona excepted, which he has to desend; if this Game can be play'd sife, we must speak in Praise of the Gamefter, sew Generals in the World, but my Lord Gallomar, could have done it.

On the fide of Forengal, we hope, Succours from England and Holland may in time reflore things; and if the Frenth and Spanlards do break into the Prontiers a little, it may be retriev'd again. And in this Condition, Gentlemen, we leave the Campaign for a Seafon, let the Men of War manage their Trade of Blood and Deftru-Añoa, how they please; we have a new Campaign nearer home, to which we are called, and must there embark in a Desenfive War, against a nort of Enemies equally. mischievous, and fatally bent to the De-Aruction of our Peace, and the Subvertion of the Procestant Interest of Europe; with these having declared open War, and they continually offering all Manner of Violence to Peace, Law, Right and Property; we muft now contend; of them we . k no Favour, hut fair Reasoning, and that they would give Way to Truth and Demonstrations.

Unhappy is the Cafe of this Nation, to have such Enemies as these to deal with a but it cannot be remedy'd, they must be

oppos'd,

opposid, they must be fought with, or they will infult every Body that pretends to speak a Word in the Favour of their Country's Caule; and fince this War is more mifcheixons than Battle and Blood, it requires the utmoff Caution in the Management: I shall farther explain my self in my next.

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